

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT	
TO THE COUNTRY.	
ONE YEAR.....	\$6 00
SIX MONTHS.....	3 50
ONE MONTH.....	60

Notice to Mail Subscribers.
Subscribers are supplied with a notice of the date their subscription will expire ten days in advance of the time; and again with a second notice on the day the last copy paid for is sent. This will enable all persons to keep the run of their accounts, and to renew in time not to miss an issue of the paper.

Radicalism.

There is no certainty as to the results of this revolution. Radicalism may do a vast deal of mischief if it shall prevail for any length of time in this country. Its great object now is the destruction of slavery. To accomplish this Constitutions and laws must be broken down. The process is revolutionary. The object is not a restoration of the Union but a change of Constitutions and

law—a change of habits between the white and black races. This last is the prime object of this radical party. They do not intend to end this war without it, and if they have the

power, they will accomplish as much in that line as power can accomplish. In pursuit of their cherished ideas, they will be perfectly reckless of consequences to the white or black races. They are infallibly right, and it is treason to question their infallibility. One is

either a fool or a knave who doubts, so certain are they of their virtue and wisdom. No amount of blood and treasure is too great to give for so great and holy an object, in their estimation. Suppose they have power to go on with the experiment, who is to be the victim of the experiment? The white race will fight it out, and adjust itself to any change that

may be made. Emancipate the negro from the master and the master will contrive to emancipate himself from the negro, and the simple question is, can the negro endure the change?

Down in Louisiana a system is in operation:

contract slavery takes the place of the old system. That is, the white man makes the contract himself, and compels the negro to abide by it or starve. So far it is plain who suffers. The helpless portion of the negro race must live on charity stingily dealt out.

and suffer, starve and die. It may be safely written down that more negroes will perish under the experiment than white men in battle before the war is over. And after the destruction of our system is effected by war, what will grow up in its place? Will the ne-

gro race endure the change or perish, as all subordinate races have done in face of a superior race having no interest in preserving the former?

☛ Since the recent elections, by which

through unfair means the sinews of power were strengthened in the hands of the radicals, we notice their organs in every quarter assert not only the right, but the duty, of carrying out their most ultra plans; or, as they term it, responding to the popular will.

This error—for it is a very grave error, even if the elections had been fairly carried—has even received the indorsement of Mr. Lincoln, who is said to have declared that he held himself bound by the will of the party through whose instru-

mentality he was elected. It has a fair appearance. Two parties place themselves before the country upon opposing principles. One of them gains a majority—a small one, but still a majority. The conclusion is that both principles having been fairly tested, it

But if this be the case, he becomes, not the representative of the whole of his constituency, but only of a part. Suppose one party gets one million and a half of votes, the other

a million seven hundred thousand. If this rule is to be strictly adhered to, is not the will of nearly half the voters utterly denied? This is said to be an evil inherent in democratic government in its practical working. This is certainly the case if, as the radicals

large, representatives are bound down strictly by party lines, and have no room for the play of reason, and no consideration for the large minority who will thereby be disfranchised. Let us suppose a Congress composed of Representatives who are elected

by a small majority of the voters, and that a measure is carried by a bare majority of those Representatives, could it be said in any way that the will of the people was justly represented? The question is coming up practically before the coming Congress. The

two parties, Democrat and radical, are nearly equal in strength. Through the machinery of districts it falls out that every man cannot choose the candidate whom he might prefer. For example there is a district in which a peace Democrat and radical only

are running. A citizen who agrees with neither of these is disfranchised, whereas if he could vote for a war Democrat in some other district, his vote and that of others in the same predicament might be the means of electing, not only one, but many representatives.

who coincide with his views—enough to throw a real efficient and working majority against the radicals. We do not mention this to advocate such an impracticable thing as a re-arrangement of the plan of voting by districts, but only to show that the claimed ma-

Thus we oppose to these high claims that

the present ultra and fatal policy shall be persisted in, the fact that such a course would disfranchise a formidable minority. But if asked, would not a contrary course disfranchise the majority? That rests upon the basis that all the voters of that majority coincide

posed—a thing scarcely possible of belief. A just and honorable member, who keeps it continually in mind that he is to represent the whole people of his constituency, and not those merely who voted for him, will have little

difficulty in deciding upon his duty. Again we have shown by the defect in the system of voting, the entire voice of the people is not heard, and that if it was heard the present majority would be in the minority. The aim of a Democratic form of Government is to co-

lect and obey the will of the people. It is not to take technical advantages of the system, which members are elected, but to consider calmly and wisely what is the true wish of the citizens. If it appears clear that the will of a majority of his constituency, no matter

A glance at the manner in which elections are carried even in quiet, at times, and without the powerful aid of martial law and

party has a right to claim is that its most
 tra principles have been the cause of its
 cess. Where one man votes for a candid
 because he believes in the forcible emanc
 tion, extermination policy, ten vote for

for other reasons. Another may vote for same candidate because he believes his opponent is opposed to the war for the Union,

Foreign Gossip.

—A Paris correspondent says that the French Emperor wished to give General Foy a public entry into Paris on his return from the East. Marshal Vaillant set that plan aside on account of the ill opportunity Foy is in the army. But he is to be created Duc de Puebla, and have an annual stipend of 50,000 francs.

—A Naples letter says that nearly 80,000 persons have been given this year the Scintia, including Sicily. It is a San Maritimo.

—The Messager du Midi states that the Emperor of the French, before leaving Tonkin, ordered a list of twelve convicts to be pardoned, for the purpose of procuring them pardon or death. They are:—Sare, who was taken from the most worthy of the Arabs, because of the longing which they feel to give

— A band of Neapolitan brigands entered the firm house of one Piccanti, and, after exacting a quantity of foodstuffs and wine, the chief seized the man's hand and told him that if by the following day he did not put at least 600 fr. to give him he would be murdered. He then drew his cut-throat razor and laid the man's hand on the table, and cut it off at the stroke!

— The Polish Count Zamoyski is about to place the Emperor of Russia and attach his army in England for burning the Zamoyski palace.

— A horrible tragedy has occurred in London. A man named Hunt hired a cab, with which he stopped at with his wife and two children. Growing up in an alcoholic, he sent the cabman to buy him a bottle of brandy, and drank in the cab. Afterwards the man got out alone, paid the fare, and told the cabman that he was going to the theatre.

A—A bunch of two million francs has been paid into the Pope's crier's office for the concession of the line from Civita Vecchia to Orvieto, at the edge of the Tuscan Maremma.

B—A scene of a mingled ludicrous and disgusting nature has occurred on the old Lake Trasimene. The driver of a horse going fast has killed some of the party that he caught. A dispute followed by the whole of the mourners attacking out of the cars, when a regular fight took place; now it is quelled until the police arrive. The party that were the cause of it, of them to the station house, when they proceeded on their way, followed by a large crowd.

C—A young sergeant of Ribera (Dordogne)

The first batch of 3600 cassinos, and the second of 3600, were sold to a handsome Mexican lady, with a fortune of 250,000 francs. He has written to obtain the consent of his parents, which was immediately granted.

—The solicitor who first appeared before the public in the Palmerston divorce case, promising that the proceedings would not be compromised, is said by the lady's solicitor to be a man who advertises that he will obtain a divorce for his clients, "without publicity," and "without publicty." Also, the divorce cases are confidentially conducted by him. The solicitor, Mr. Horsley, further writes that he is a man of "very high standing," but is a man actually in the service of the firm of solicitors who bring the action.

—A new Archbishop of Dublin is the very Rev. Dr. Richard Thenevix Trench, Dean of Westminster, eighteen of whose twenty-five years were spent in the service of the church. The new Dean of Westminster is Dr. Stau-

—Lord Inchurist is said to have lost his life at last, not through natural decay, but through the plague of infected logging houses, about which there has recently been so much correspondence. He was visiting a fashionable resort, where he caught a blow (some say a scorpion) fever, and when he returned to his home he thought it so much a matter of course that he took of himself no special precautions, but to his surprise he died in a few days. It is now too late to keep up against the disease.

—The Empress Eugenie sent a drawing room clock, ornamented with portraits of herself, the Emperor and the Prince Imperial of Spain, as a prize to be competed for at the annual drawing school, in aid of the St. Mary Industrial school.

Suspensions of Pay to Regimental Commanders.

SPECIAL ORDERS—No. 510.

WAR DEPT., ADJ. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1898.

16. The pay of the following officers is suspended until proper rolls are received for their respective regiments or battalions are in the office of the Adjutant General, evidence of which will be a certificate to that effect from that office, viz:

Commanding Officer, 81st Indiana Volunteer Infantry

Commanding Officer, 85th Indiana Volunteer Infantry

Commanding Officer, 31st Iowa Volunteer Infantry

Commanding Officer, 39th Illinois Volunteer Infantry

Commanding Officer, 98th Illinois Volunteer Infantry

Commanding Officer, 110th Illinois Volunteer Infantry

Commanding Officer, 14th Illinois Cavalry

Commanding Officer, 34 Kentucky Volunteer Infantry

Commanding Officer, 25th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry

Commanding Officer, 4th Kentucky cavalry
 Commanding Officer, 11th Kentucky cavalry
 Commanding Officer, 12th Kentucky cavalry
 Commanding Officer, 1st Missouri State Militia
 Commanding Officer, 3d Missouri State Militia
 Commanding Officer, 5th Missouri cavalry
 Commanding Officer, 1st Michigan cavalry
 Commanding Officer, 5th Michigan cavalry
 Commanding Officer, 86th Ohio Volunteer Infantry
 Commanding Officer, 94th Ohio Volunteer Infantry
 Commanding Officer, 27th Wisconsin volunteers
 Commanding Officer, 16th Wisconsin volunteers
 Commanding Officer, 32d Wisconsin volunteers
 Commanding Officer, 40th New York volunteers

Commanding Officer, 45th New York V
unteers.
Commanding Officer, 90th New York V
unteers.
Commanding Officer, 119th New York V
unteers.
Commanding Officer, 67th Pennsylvania
Volunteers.
Commanding Officer, 5th Maryland Vol
unteers.
Commanding Officer, Simmonds' Indepen
dent Battery, volunteer artillery.
Ry order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

known as present that seem to offer an ample explanation, and that the cause of the general vigor and health of the plant and thus render it more liable to disease is not the prime origin of mildew. The rot seems to depend more upon the porous nature of the plant, than upon the porous soils are less liable to rot, that maturing and excessive enriching favors and that clayey soils are particularly liable to rot. The mildew, however, is principally atmospheric is a very vague. Mildew is a minute parasitic plant of the grass or mushroom family, which grows upon the leaves of the plant, and kills them. The Society proposes to treat that the growth of this parasite was favored or retarded by the condition of the soil. *Practical American Agriculturist*.

THE ORIGIN OF FAMILIAR PHRASES—The term "masterly inactivity" originated with James M. Smith, a famous Quaker, who said, "I am a masterly inactivity," which every one who

not appear it was in the Bible—credited to the poet John Milton. George Bernard Shaw, who translated it from the French of Henry Zola, said: "The cup that cheers but not inebriates," was conceived by Cowper. Robert Browke, in his *Songs*. Wordsworth said: "The child is father to the man" was from him to Milton, and from Milton to Thomas More. "Is like angel visits—few; but those that come, are such." The words of the hymn "The Church's Lullaby" are from John Norris (1658) originated it. "The angel visits, short and bright," and others. Robert Blair, as learned 148. "There's a time coming, is a Scotch phrase, in John Milton's *Paradise Lost*, and in Washington Irving's happy thought.

REBEL SECURITY.

When Kneels had moved out into position, they remained in full view of the entire rebel army for half an hour before they received orders to advance against the enemy. Then they moved forward, and the rebels stand Fort Wood is open ground, through which runs the Western and Atlanta Road, and just upon the other side of the line of the rebels' position. The rebel pickets. Singular to say these last were leaning their muskets, and quietly watching the approach presented by our magnificent battalions. The rebels were not in any danger, and were only awakened from their security by the rapid advance of our line, and the moving forward of our entire line in battle.

OUR ADVANCE.

It was nearly two o'clock when the advance

It was two o'clock on the morning of the 24th of November when the fleet of boats carrying a brigade of Morgan L. Smith's division pushed carefully out of the Chickamauga, and perfectly was the thing managed, so exact were the arrangements for silence and secrecy, that even our own pickets along the river bank were not aware that the boats passed. Before daylight they had reached their destination, and the solid jumping on shore, formed as soon as possible into a line of battle, and the pickets who were sleeping, unconsciously

his gigantic pile of rock whence he had been hurled, and he lay down toward the dry. The enemy on Lookout had not been able to rally after his disastrous defeat of the day before. He had fled down the mountain, and the forces, belonging to Stevenson's division, moved around to the right of his line, in order to withstand the storm which was predicted for the next day.

Capt. John Wilson, Eighth Kentucky, the honor of being the first to plant the flag upon the now deserted rebel camp.

General Grant, who had been with him again established their claim to the great deed and admiration of their countrymen.

GEN. T. J. WOOD.

It was near sundown when General T. J. Wood, whose corps had fought the day's battle marked him as one of the able leaders of the national army, rode along the lines of his superb division. Loud shouts of approval greeted him as he passed, and once, until at last his feelings no longer could

from us!" "Bully for you!" "Folks cheer for old Wood," the gallant officer called off the field.

FIRST OHIO AND TWENTY-THIRD KENTUCKY

As I was riding out to the Ridge, a group of soldiers were standing near the center of the pass, they remarked to each other, "This goes a correspondent," and then called out to me, "Don't forget to speak well of the Kentuckians!"

I will not, although their actions the day before spoke for them more loudly than the pen of the historian. But this is what I should say.

The first Ohio and Twenty-third Kentucky had been consolidated before the battle of Gettysburg, and were under the command of Col. Langdon, of the former regiment. Now, from the fact that I mentioned, how can one or a hundred soldiers could have been deceived in the matter. I should assert with the utmost positiveness that if any of the Ohio and Kentucky was the first that floated over Mission Ridge, it was the first that floated over Mission

GOLD EXPORTS.—Very large quantities of gold are being exported from England and France, as well as from the United States. The rate of discount in the two countries have risen to the rate of discount to 7 per cent. in order to arrest the drain from their vaults. On March 10, the gold price in London was 100.00 in the Bank of England than at the period of the previous year. The gold is being shipped to India, China, and South America, and it is expected that the drain of gold which will circulate in trading operations in India is said to be a great whiffpool for silver. The natives hold up these nations as a home lost in a great maelstrom of circulating medium of exchange to other of the world.

SUSPENSION OF COURTS MARTIAL.—Yesterday we heard a good deal about suspension, by the President, of the trial of certain members of the court martial, and yesterday the military press were considerably agitated by an order the Secretary of War, dissolving the court martial organized a week ago, of which was to meet yesterday for the first time. It was generally conceded that the findings and verdicts of the courts were set aside, the courts themselves might as well have been dissolved. What is to be done with cases of General Brayman, Captains Harbin and Erwin is not known.

[Cin. Com., 24

FINANCE AND TRADE

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT,
THURSDAY EVENING, December 3d, 1863.

Gold has gone up again to-day, being quoted in New York at 51½. The announcements that both General Grant and Meade had closed their campaigns for the season may have had something to do with it.

Some brokers were offering 45 to-day for Silver, and we accordingly raise our figures to 42@45 buying.

From the following published statement of the comparative condition of the Cincinnati National Banks is

October and November, it will be seen that the loans made by those institutions during the last month were only \$61,162 in excess of their deposits, while in October they had lost the customers less upon interest than they received of their depositors without interest, showing the very small amount of capital necessary to do a banking business in these days of cash payments:

	Nov.	Oct.
Loans and discount.....	\$1,328,570 70	\$1,018,554 44
Deposits.....	1,467,769 01	1,384,719 70
Greenbacks.....	471,524 13	

We presume that a statement of our Banks would show an equally healthy state of things—that our busi-

The days of the credit system it is hoped is well nigh over.

We quote city vouchers at 3 per cent. discount; approved country vouchers, payable in Louisville and Cincinnati, 3 1/2 off. Checks on Washington for certificate we quote at 1 1/2 per cent. discount.

Gold is steady.

Markets Carefully Corrected Daily.
FLORIDA—We quote superfine at \$4 25/c; extra 45/c; 55/c extra family; 25/c 60, and fancy brands at \$7/c. The transactions are moderate.

WHEAT—Is in good demand, and prices are still firm. We quote Mediterranean and Alabama red at \$11 15/c; 13/c as in quality, and white at \$1 30/c 1 40. The receipts are to-day considerable.

CORN—Continues in demand at \$1 10/c 1 15, for old; new

Has advanced to 90c. from wagons, and firm, with light receipts.

OATS—Continue scarce at 75¢90c. with a very light stock.

RYE—Very little coming in and in demand at \$1.20.

BARLEY—Sales at \$1.50¢1.60.

BUTTER—Sales at 23¢35c. for fair roll by the quantity.

N. Y. Western at 27¢30c. The usual retail price in this city is 30¢35c.

CHEESE—There is a continued good demand and the prices firm. We quote at 13½c. for prime W. R. 14

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For Ohio Hamburg, N. Y. Hamburg 15c. Pine Apple 1
@24c. The stock is fair.
COLL—Pittsburg Coal is retailing at 43c per bushel
Pomeroy retails at 40c.
COTTON YARNS—A very light stock now selling to the
country merchants at 51, 52@53c for the different num-
bers, and firm.
EGGS—Packed at 25c and retailing at 30c per dozen.
FLAT SEED—Sales at 22 10@15 per bushel.
FRATHERS—Sales at 30c.
GROCERIES—Moderate sales of New Orleans Sugar

1845-1850 by the negroes. White Sugars are steady.
Crushed, &c., 18@15. Coffee we now quote at 34@35
for Rio, as to quality.

HAY—Is steady and choice timothy in bales would com-
mand 27@28. Loose from wagons 25. Baled Straw
14@15.

LINED OIL—Commands 11 40.

POTATOES, &c.—Are dull. We quote from wagons
22@25 per bbl. Sales of Turnips at 11@15 per bb

WHISKY—Holders are asking an advance of 2c.

TOBACCO—Sales to-day 39 hds, as follows: 3 at 40;

\$94; 1 at \$95; 4 at \$96; 8 at \$97; 16 at \$98; 32 at \$99; 64 at \$100; at \$112; 2 at \$135; 4 at \$145; 8 at \$155; 4 at \$165; 4 at \$175; 3 at \$185, and 1 at \$19 per 100 pounds.	There were also sales of 18 hides stems at \$33.00.
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SPECIE AND BANK NOTE LIST.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold.....	40 1/2	40 3/4 cent. p'r
Silver.....	45	45 1/2 " cent. p'r
Demand Notes.....	48	48 " cent. p'r
Eastern Exchange.....	% dis.	" do.
Canada Money.....	48	48 1/2 " cent. p'r

FAMILY FUNDS.

Treas'y Notes and Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky money

UNCURRENT FUNDS.			
Missouri.....	1	3	cent. d
Except.....	2	10	cent. d
Union Bank.....	2	10	cent. d
Illinois.....	2	50	cent. d
Wisconsin.....	2	55	cent. d
Iowa.....	1	7	cent. d
Michigan.....	2	2	cent. d
Virginia.....			
Eastern.....	70		cent. d
Western.....	1		cent. d
Pennsylvania.....	1		cent. d

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Missouri.....	1	3	cent. d
Except.....	2	10	cent. d
Union Bank.....	2	10	cent. d
Illinois.....	2	50	cent. d
Wisconsin.....	2	55	cent. d
Iowa.....	1	7	cent. d
Michigan.....	2	2	cent. d
Virginia.....			
Eastern.....	70		cent. d
Western.....	1		cent. d
Pennsylvania.....	1		cent. d

New York	1	cent.
New England	1	cent.
Louisiana	25	60 cent.
Virginia	1	cent.
Tennessee	1	cent.
Planters' worth	62	70 cent.
Union	62	65 cent.
Bank of Tennessee	62	65 cent.
Stock Bank	56	dis
South Carolina	79	85 cent.
North Carolina	79	85 cent.

Georgia.....70c85 cent, d
Alabama.....70c65 cent, d

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 3.

Cotton quiet and without material change. Flo
opened at 54 10c better, but with only moderns
ry and no buyers at outside quotations: 48 30c 48 35 c

Extra State: \$7.25; 30 for extra redna hoop on
\$7.55; 40 50 for home made brands; whiskey firmer,
80¢; 82¢; 10,000 bbls western, at the buyers option
December, at 83¢; wheat 1c better and only moderate
demand, the result of scarcity in freight room; \$1.41
\$1.45 for Chicago spring; \$1.49; \$1.45 for Milwaukee
Club; \$1.45; \$1.47 for amber Milwaukee; \$1.50; \$1.53
winter red western; \$1.50; \$1.53 amber Mic Igan. B
ley more active. \$1.40 State and \$1.50 for spring; 60

In moderate request without decided change. Sprinkled western \$1 26 1/2 cts in store, and \$1 21 also. Oass dull, 88c 90c for western and State. Wool firm demand very moderate; petroleum firmer; refined bond 42c 43 1/2 c. Pork firm and a fair demand at \$16 50 16 62 1/2 for old mess; \$18 25c 18 37 1/2 for new mess; \$1 16 25 c for new prime; \$16c 17 50 for new prime mess; a 50 1/2 bbls new mess, Dec. 1850. Beef steady, cut meat and some new 10 1/2 c. for shoulders, 10 1/2 c.

hams; bacon slides in better request; 11¢/lb for late hams; 11¢ for bellies, 10¢ for long clear, incl. 500 lbs western Cumberland for January at 9¢ d. ed. Hogs steady at 7¢@8¢ for city; Lard a shade firmer 11¢@12¢. Butter firm, at 20¢@36¢. Cheese in better quest at \$13@16.

Money active and steady. Sterling exchange firm at 41 66¢@67¢; gold excited and higher opening

51% and closing at 51 3/4; Government stocks firm;
S. 6's of St coupons 81 C; 7-2 1/2's 81 C; stocks steady
U. S. 6's of 1 year cost 98c. Quicksilver cost 69
Pacific Mail 81 1/2; New York Central 81 33 1/4; Erie 81
Erie preferred 81 01 1/4; Harlem 93; Reading 81 2
Michigan Central 81 25 1/4; Michigan Southern and Northern
Indiana 79 1/4; Michigan Southern and Northern
Indiana guaranteed 81 33 1/4; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne
Chicago 88; Cleveland and Toledo 81 14; Illinois C

Flour unchanged. Superfine \$5.76; wheat firm quiet; red \$1.25@1.27; and white \$1.40@1.45. Corn live at 93@96; for new and \$1.15 for old. Oats \$1.00. Rye \$1.30. Whiskey advanced to 83c. Hogs firm, at \$7.25 for light to heavy, and \$7.50 for 350 lb. average.

NEW GOODS.—Just received direct from manufacturers, a new stock of goods, suitable for holiday presents, v.z: Bohemian toilet sets, vases, motto cups, decorated, and plain tea and dinner sets, toy sets, e

WANTED! WANTED!—Gold, Silver, Diamonds and Southern money, for which I pay the highest prices at my office 140

split
JULIUS MENDEL, Broker
White ostrich feathers just received
Madame F. Carl's, 409 Market street, between
Fourth and Fifth. no28 d

GOLD AND SILVER
IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES, CAN BE
BROUGHT TO THE MARKET AT THE MOST
FAVORABLE PRICES.

J. Q. A. ODOR,
Third street, near W
NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS PURCHASED THE
Interest of John Kitta, deceased, in the Watch
Jewelry establishment of KITT & WERNE, and
continue the same as heretofore under the style
name of the old firm.
JOS. WEIR

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
 WE SHALL BE IN RECEIPT OF NEW STYLE
 Goods almost daily, to which, with our pre-
 vious stock, we invite all the friends of the old and
 firm and the public to an examination. Goods be-
 low and sold low for cash.

Government of the State of New York
Department of Social Services
Office of the Commissioner
Albany, New York 12242

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